

# OREGON REPUBLICAN.

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BY P. C. SULLIVAN.

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just claim to its well-earned title, "The Model  
Magazine of America."

### Woman's Progress.

[From the Revolution.]

Allowing that in all ages the tendency  
of mankind has been to leap from one extreme to the other, the law  
of mind apparently following the im-  
mutable law of matter, that action and  
reaction are always equal in opposite  
directions, as woman in her development  
has been persistently held in  
abeyance, so now perhaps the tendency  
is to rush too rapidly or too far in an  
opposite direction, aiming at too much  
at once, not using woman's usual cau-  
tion and conservatism in attaining the  
end desired, startling numbers of both  
sexes by an appeal for the privilege of  
franchise, which is so imperfectly un-  
derstood, by the majority of the sex, that  
it is rejected because of a miscon-  
ception of what they would arrive at  
by so important a step. Not that they  
are more ignorant than thousands of  
our adopted citizens who, having less  
humility than women, avail themselves  
of the privilege, but because, as a sex,  
they respect the opinions of the world  
very highly, and, being the conserva-  
tors of society, they fear that they shall  
infringe on some law of etiquette or  
good breeding by a participation in a  
movement which, in the knowledge  
which they now possess regarding it,  
does not seem to promise them any im-  
mediate benefit. Probably a more ex-  
cellent plan would have been to educate  
women up to the point of an apprehension  
of the increased cares, duties and  
privileges of the franchise, to show  
them what the franchise has done, and  
what it has failed to do, in all ages, for  
the benefit of mankind and the ameliora-  
tion of the race, that absolutism is  
injurious to progression, and the same  
principle holds equally with nations as  
with individuals; also to show them  
that it is a recognized principle among  
mankind that it is inexpedient to place  
oneself, for all time, unconditionally  
and without reserve, in the power of  
any individual or body politic, whatever  
may be the standing of probity. By  
this course, the progress of those who  
advocate franchise would have been  
somewhat slower, but far more sure.  
Less opposition would have been roused;  
consequently, the point would have  
been gained more easily. We confess  
that the time for complaining of the  
"abuse in man by the oppression of  
woman has gone by; the topic has been  
fully discussed, grievances examined  
into and redressed, until almost every  
cause of complaint has been removed,  
woman being more highly favored in  
America than in any other country.  
With pleasure, we acknowledge the  
chivalry of American men, and their  
willingness to grant woman any reason-  
able demand, as also their liberality in  
granting to the sex most excellent  
educational opportunities; yet we must  
consider that in consequence of the  
great change taking place in society,  
because of the emigration from every  
part of the globe to these United  
States, in a few years at farthest it may  
not be the native born American citi-  
zens, descendants of the patriots who  
fought and bled and died for freedom,

that the American woman may be priv-  
ileged to look for legislation, but to a  
class not always the most enlightened  
in views, the most liberal in sentiment,  
the purest in morals, or the most patri-  
otic in principle, who aid in legislation  
before becoming truly Americanized;  
by which we mean, accustomed to our  
peculiarities, institutions, social life, our  
broad comprehensive educational sys-  
tem, acknowledging the Bible as the  
surest basis of true national greatness,  
and our inherent independence, respect-  
ing ourselves, most thoroughly yielding  
graceful deference to each other, exact-  
ing no more than we are willing to  
grant in return, or even, in many  
instances, before becoming thoroughly  
familiar with the Constitution and law  
of the land of their adoption. Again  
although changes have been made in  
the laws to insure the protection of  
woman, yet it must be remembered that  
the honor is not due to legislators alone,  
but to the noble efforts of a few self-  
sacrificing men and women who have  
toiled indefatigably to so mould public  
sentiment in behalf of woman, her  
needs, and her grievances, that in defer-  
ence to that sentiment legislators would  
be compelled to act; and they still  
continue their unwearied efforts, regard-  
less of the opprobrium or opposition  
they endure, not only to secure the  
permanence of what has been granted  
as a privilege, but to ensure a greater  
good by merging that privilege into a  
right, as it would become, if the power  
of defence was superadded. The as-  
sumed fact that a few gentlemen, by  
simply appealing to the wisest and most  
respected men of the nation, can influ-  
ence the repeal of any law bearing  
unjustly on the sex, speaks volumes for  
the success of these noble workers, in so  
guiding public opinion in favor of  
woman, that so great an object may be  
attained by so slight an influence; in so  
arousing woman to a sense of her  
powers and obligations, as to lead her  
to converse and write upon the subject;  
that, too, with a reasonable hope of  
receiving attention. We remember  
well the time when to have advised  
woman to so energetic a course would  
have aroused far more surprise and  
indignation than does the appeal for  
suffrage at the present time; nay fur-  
ther, for example, a woman in the olden  
time, who expressed a desire to retain  
the control of her maiden property  
after marriage was esteemed as selfish,  
deficient in womanly faith and confi-  
dence; now, as the result of legislation,  
thousands of women, not one whit the  
less womanly, have the disposal of their  
own property, no unpleasant remarks or  
feeling being elicited. No necessity  
exists of revolution; we shrink from it  
instinctively. Woman has hitherto  
glided gracefully into the responsibilities  
and enjoyments of the privileges  
granted her; and should more priv-  
ileges be granted her; and should more  
privileges bring more responsibility,  
from the long experience of the past,  
we do not fear but that she will sustain  
herself with honor and dignity in the  
future.

The inalienable right of suffrage does  
not belong to all women in a greater  
or less degree than men. It is exceedingly  
questionable whether all men are capa-  
ble of self-government; and on a sub-  
ject which has agitated the world for  
ages, and is still agitating nations, it  
behoves us to speak very modestly.  
The history of modern times only  
repeats the experiments of the nations  
of antiquity. The problem seems as far  
from solution as in the days of Greece  
or Rome, and there is a constant strug-  
gle for power, and as constant resis-  
tance now as ever, and it will so remain  
until the glorious reign of Immanuel  
shall usher in universal peace. Yet  
while we are of the opinion that the  
restrictions to the franchise should be  
much closer than at present, we cannot  
conceive of any reason why those  
restrictions should bear on sex. They  
might reasonably bear on position, cul-  
tivation, morality, nationality, property,  
or a state of minority, each one of  
which disqualifications assumes a de-  
gree of inferiority in the party so  
deprived; and they could be brought to  
bear equally on both sexes. Woman,  
answering to every qualification re-  
quired of men, is precluded from exercising  
the power of franchise; and wherefore?  
Because it is assumed that she would  
be induced to neglect important duties.  
Permit us to dissent from this view of  
the subject. Woman's conscience is  
not less keenly alive to duty than that  
of man; and we have failed to see that  
the attendance to political affairs judi-  
ciously exercised, ever crippled any  
man's energies, or absorbed too much of  
his time; on the contrary, by giving  
him an active interest in the affairs of  
his government, he has become more  
energetic, more self-reliant, more capa-

ble of sustaining his relations to his  
fellow man. But even when he makes  
an injudicious use of his privilege, is he  
deprived of it? Is it urged as an  
excuse against him? Woman, as a class,  
has never yet neglected her duties; she  
is ever assiduous, and her faithfulness  
in the past is her guarantee for the  
future. It must be admitted, in refer-  
ence to progress, that the tendency is to  
extremes at the present day; and if, as  
is asserted, that "true progress is slow,  
except in its last stages," then woman's  
progress has been slow enough for the  
past six thousand years, to prove very  
conclusively its truth, and rapid enough  
in these later days to justify the asser-  
tion. What this last progressive move-  
ment, the franchise, may do for woman,  
it is impossible to tell. Probably not  
so many benefits will accrue from it as  
its advocates promise, nor as much  
injury as its opponents predict. To  
those of the sex who are eminently  
domestic, and are not led to the exercise  
of ability from any pecuniary considera-  
tion, to the sheltered, protected  
woman, surrounded by every desirable  
comfort, and to the daughter of wealth,  
it would probably bring but little  
change, but to vast numbers of women  
who depend upon their own resources,  
it would probably be of the same rela-  
tive value as it is to man, which seems  
to be considerable, from the jealousy  
with which it is guarded, and the evi-  
dent disinclination on the part of many  
to share its possession. It is quite cer-  
tain, however, that ever since the first  
agitation of the subject, woman has  
been elevating herself: that she has  
developed more individual ability with-  
in the past few years than in centuries  
before. We have now among women,  
physicians, sculptors, painters, true  
artists, merchants, agriculturists and  
architects of no mean grade, who, but  
for this opportunity of developing espe-  
cial gifts, would have weariedly per-  
formed the duties usually assigned to  
women, conscientiously, no doubt, but  
without that keen zest and positive en-  
joyment that characterizes the move-  
ments of those who find in their labor  
scope for their powers; that which in  
its mere agitation has done much for  
woman, may hold large possibilities in  
its full realization. A single legislative  
act, even in our memory, raised to the  
inestimable blessings of liberty millions  
has done, legislation may yet do. This  
progressive movement, from its first  
feeble inception, has followed out the  
natural order of progress, rising from  
the smallest beginning to its present  
gigantic proportions, performing all  
that it has promised in behalf of  
women, and we see no reason to doubt  
its ability to carry out the designs in  
the future, if permitted to reach its  
final consummation.

In reference to the promised purity of  
legislation to be obtained through its  
operation, in the absence of absolute  
truth, we can only say that in franchise  
woman will carry out the established  
principles of her organization. If it can  
be proved that she possesses a finer  
organization than man, that she is ac-  
tuated by higher principles or more faith-  
ful to the dictates of conscience, then it  
is not unreasonable to infer that legisla-  
tion will bear the impress of these qual-  
ities. But lastly, it is an absolute cer-  
tainty that the elevation of woman  
compels the elevation of the race; it  
matters little how that elevation may be  
attained, whether through religion, edu-  
cation or civility. Look at the condi-  
tion of woman two thousand years ago;  
note the influence of Jesus Christ  
exercised for her advancement; observe  
how steady, yet slow, has been her pro-  
gress ever since, and see how perfectly  
the elevation of the race has kept pace  
with those nations most favoring her  
progress stand first in the rank of  
enlightened civilization. True, her ad-  
vancement has met with opposition at  
every step. We remember the doubt  
and fear expressed that woman would  
fail in the faithful performance of the  
duties of wife and mother, if she re-  
ceived as liberal an education as that of  
the opposite sex; that doubt has no exist-  
ence now. Look at those nations where  
woman has not advanced a step for  
centuries. See thousands of the sex sitting  
in profound ineffectual darkness, being  
able neither to read or write. The  
calumniated flag of progress has never  
been unfurled over their devoted heads.  
No necessity there exists to stifle the  
cry of excelsior, for all is silent—deep,  
uninterrupted silence. Woman is pas-  
sive, quietly subordinate; no aspiration;  
no hopes—soberly that of immortality,  
animates her existence. And has she  
not dragged the race into the dust with  
her? Is it not deeply humiliated? But  
it is said that objections are not raised  
to her development, her advancement

in knowledge, or to her lending aid in  
advancing the "cause of purity and  
uprightness. Thus far shalt thou go,  
and no farther, has echoed along the  
toilsome pathway at each progressive  
step, up to this point of privilege; yet  
onward has been the course, overcom-  
ing the doubt and prejudice that  
existed at the innovation of past expe-  
riences and time-honored customs, until  
now that course so commends itself to  
general approval, that even the oppo-  
nents, who demurred the most de-  
cidedly at every change, accept the  
present position with evident satisfac-  
tion, the echo of their voices, however,  
still vibrating along the onward course  
—no farther—no farther.

### Schultz's Capture.

The particulars of the capture of  
Schultz are thus given by the Yreka  
Journal: Schultz was caught in town  
last Monday morning, shortly after  
daylight, by Hi Ward and John Hen-  
dricks. It was evident he had stopped  
at over night at some place between  
Hawthorne and Yreka, and it being  
cold, came to town to warm up and get  
something to eat. He proceeded to  
Wheeler and Baker's saloon to get a  
drink before breakfast, where Hi Ward  
recognized him, and immediately woke  
up John Hendricks to assist him in  
making his arrest. They both followed  
their man to his breakfasting place,  
and with a pistol pointed at each side  
of his head, caused him to surrender,  
and fork over a five shooter he had  
concealed in his breast. He was first  
discovered by a man named Wright,  
who seems to have been in company  
with him in Washington Territory,  
and says he made a pair of boots for  
him there. Wright recognized him at  
work at Coult's blacksmith shop at  
Cottonwood, when they both went out  
to have a confidential talk. After this,  
Wright got Schultz's pistol, and pawned  
it for sufficient funds to telegraph to  
Washington territory to find out how  
much reward was offered for Schultz's  
arrest, which was answered, that \$150  
was offered in Washington Territory,  
and \$500 at Portland, Oregon. Wright  
having been drinking, showed the dis-  
patch to several at Cottonwood, and  
afterwards came to Yreka to inform the  
Sheriff, stating that Schultz had threat-  
ened to kill him. Sheriff Burgess tele-  
graphed to Portland, and found the  
man answered the description, and that,  
altogether, \$1,150 was offered for his  
capture. Schultz was at Riley's store,  
in Hawthorne, on Sunday, anxiously  
enquiring for Wright, and was armed  
with a six shooter, a five shooter and a  
yager.

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its practical and reliable fashions, and  
artistic illustrations, give it a just claim  
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for only twenty subscribers or for ten  
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Broadway, New York. Specimen  
copies are sent, post free, for 15 cents.

At Waterloo, Lion county, Mrs.  
Brown lately found that one Dan  
Courtney was trespassing on her hus-  
band's land. As she would not desert upon  
her remonstrance, she took a fir limb to  
his head and planted a root in his ab-  
domen, whereupon he desisted, but af-  
terwards had his conquering heroine ar-  
rested for assaulting and battering him

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I am also prepared to accommodate persons  
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coming to town to attend Courts, or who are on  
business and desire to remain over night.  
HENRY HAYGOOD. [At the Bridge.] 41-2w

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tleman who has an eye to "birt" on the inside.  
So come along, boys; make no delay, and  
we will soon hear what you have to say.  
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day, the 31st of October. The Teachers are  
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Co-operation of the Community, and a Liberal  
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THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF  
W. C. BROWN & Co. are requested to come for-  
ward and settle their notes and accounts, as  
the business of the late firm must be settled  
without further delay.  
W. C. BROWN & Co.  
Dallas, Ogn., August 24, 1870. 26-1f

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A. M., Dallas, holds its regular com-  
munications on the Saturday preceding  
the Full Moon in each month, unless the moon  
falls on Saturday—then on that day, at one  
o'clock.  
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at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of improve-  
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time order.  
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